SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing mendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellance on which senate and House of Representatives in Central Assembly met. That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereot.

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Piliadelphia and Allegany all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in comission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The present judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of the said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This ame adment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of over and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by Jaw. Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assemb

ided by law. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealt

CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipal or incorporated districts to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth as a conduction of the conduction of such assessed valuation, and the manner of the conduction of the city, borough, township, school district, or ther municipality or incorporated district, except as incein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed valuation of property therein; no shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealt

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS
COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL
OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN
PURSUANCE OF ABTICLE XVIII OF THE
CONSTITUTION.

PORSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twenty-one of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article five, sections two, three, and twenty-one of the constitution of Pennsylvania, amendments is a schedule for carrying the amendments is a schedule for carrying the amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealts of Pennsylvania in General Assembly must also ferrors of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article tour of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the ad-

Section 2. Amend section eight of article tour of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor of the Instruction in a ludicial office, or in any other elective office and ludicial office, or in any other elective office and the is or may be authorized to fill; if the wearney shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senatus, the Governor shall nominate to the Senatus, adjournment, a proper person their final adjournment, a proper person their final adjournment, a proper person their final adjournment, a proper person the same elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall six, with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the device of the candon of two-thirds of all the propers of the shall consent of two-thirds of all the propers of the shall consent of two-thirds of all the propers of the shall consent of two-th

be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorned General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other efficient struction for four years, and such other efficient may happen, in office sto which he may appoint the shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Tensurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Suprintendent of Public Instruction, in a judical office, or in any other election office which he is may be authorized to fill, if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate the Canada of the Senate of the Senate the Senate that the plant or the session of the Senate the Sen Public Instruction, in a judical office, or in any other election office which he is or may be authorized to fill, if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provision of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two cases of the control of the co

same office for two consecutive terms," so as to

same office for two consecutive terms, so as to read:—
The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer elected in the year, one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successor shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

capable of noising the sale cutive terms. Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

secutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section
Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article
five, which reads as follows:—
"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be
elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs
and townships at the time of the election of constables by the qualified electors thereof, in such
manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be
commissioned by the Governor for a term of five
years. No township, ward, district or borough
shall elect more than two justices of the peace or
aldermen without the consent of a majority of
the qualified electors within such township,
ward or borough; no person shall be elected to
such office unless he shall have resided within
the township, borough, ward or district for one
year next preceeding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more
than one alderman shall be elected in each ward
or district," so as to read;—
Except as otherwise providrd in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be
elected to the several wards, districts, boroughs
or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at
the municipal election, in such manner as shall
be directed by law, and shall be commissioned
by the Governor for a term of six years. No
town-hip, ward, district or obrough;
nore than two justices of the peace or aldermen
without the consent of a majority of the qualified
electors within such township, ward or borough;
ness hose all hall be elected to such office unpersonal part of district for one the townshipporough, ward or district for one the townshipporough, ward or district for one the townshipfifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one
alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section

ict.
Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as fol-

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrate no voter shall be offered when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county, and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such charges, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction and the sum of th

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section
Two.

Section 5. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

read:—
The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

tion shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be heid on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section

odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Pourteen.

Section S. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first calcetion board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be privileged from arrest upon days of elections of the control of the cont

for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, whofshall be chosen biennially by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of sanyone. In may be chacted to apply to cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for cities of the same that such laws be uniform for same that the such such and the such as a shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—Two Article Twelve, Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"An officer, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—All officers whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—All officers whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law, "so as to read:—All officers whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," For its or the provided for in this Constit

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Seven.
Section 11. Amend section seven, article four-een, which reads as follows:—

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where
such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every
third year thereafter; and in the election of said
officers each qualified elector shall vote for no
more than two persons, and the three persons
having the highest number of votes shall be
elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled,
by the court of common pleas of the county in
which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who
shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor
whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—
Three county commissioners and three county

auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers of patients of the three persons having than the highest nome and the three persons having than the highest nome and the three persons having than the highest nome and the three persons having than the highest nome and the county of common pleas of the county from the highest nome and the county of common pleas of the county of which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments
Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February as heretofore but all officers chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of Pecember in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election officers are not the wind in hundred and eleven. All instices of the peace, magitation of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in th

welve.
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonweath.

Wits which are serviceable only in fair weather are not of much use to the pioneer of a new country. All sorts vicissitudes present themselves to the dweller of the wild regions. Willey in his "History of the White Mountains" gives an instance of a man whose ingenuity withstood a cyclone. The incident took place in the early days of Jackson.

A terrible tornado passed over the little settlement. It was so strong hardly anything could stand before it Houses and barns were leveled, trees were whirled about in the air like sticks, and men and women were

caught up and carried along for rods. One house was razed to the ground, and chairs, tables, beds, bedding and children went flying about in the wind. The father of the family, snatching his babies from the rude grasp of the mon-ster, thrust the little folks' heads through two rails of a fence and left them thus secured, with their legs dangling in the wind. He then went to look after his other property.

The five little children remained safe in their fastening and, uninjured, outrode the tempest.

As a consequence of the frequency with which venomous snakes are met with in India Anglo-Indians spend their whole lives in thinking of their lives and watching out for snakes. When Mr. Kipling reached London from India in his search for fame and fortune he lodged in some small rooms on Villiers street, Strand, up two flights of stairs. One morning a friend called, and when he found himself in Rudyard Kipling's sitting room he was surprised to see a handsome mirror which stood over the fireplace "smashed to smither-

"Snakes," said Kipling, noticing the look of astonishment on his friend's face. "I was dozing in my chair yesterday evening, and my foot slipped out of my shoe, which for comfort I had unlaced. Half waking, I felt with my foot for the shoe and began slipping it in when my toes touched the leather tongue. Snake flashed across my sleepy brain. I gave one desperate kick, and when the shoe struck that mirror I realized that I was in London and not in India."

Closing His Mouth.

A very sensible bit of advice ex-pressed in homely language was given by a man not long ago to an excitable and quarrelsome friend. It was in a brickyard, and two of the workmen engaged in an angry dispute which culminated in a fierce encounter. In the skirmish one of the combatants was nastily hurt on the head. and the employer, who happened to come on the scene of action when the fight was finishing and was a man of more temper than discretion, advised the injured one to get a warrant for the other's arrest. While the matter was being discussed by a number of workmen who had gathered round a big, burly fellow who had heard e erything and seen the whole affair made his way to the man with the damaged cranium and said: "You don't want to get no warrant,

Bill. You just go to the chemist's shop and get yerself two pieces of plarstergood big ones-and put one piece on yer head an' the other on yer mouth, an' you'll be all right."—London Mail.

Explicit.

One of Manchester's sextons in making his report of burials is explicit to a commendable degree. For instance, such entries as this occur:

"Died, John Green, male; aged three days; unmarried."—London Tit-Bits.

Taking the Count.

James—I wish you hadn't told father to count ten when angry. Mother—Why? James—He has time to get the switch. He used to use his hand when he licked me.—New York Journal.

A Bishop In Anger

It is popularly supposed that bishops possess the power of self control in a perfect degree, but sometimes the best of them disclose the fact that, after all, they are but men.

On one occasion a certain lord bishop, eloquent and saintly, whose name is almost a household word in England, was preaching at the opening of a new church and for a few days stayed at a country house in the neigh-borhood. This bishop was excessively fond of a game of billiards and could hold his own on the cloth against the majority of amateurs.

several quiet games with his host, but one morning had a prolonged run of bad luck, which so exasperated him that at last he entirely lost his temper and in his rage snapped the cue in two

across his knee.

This mad action seemed to bring the bishop to his senses, and with profuse regrets he apologized to his host for his conduct, declaring that he would not have had it happen for the world.

But the host coolly replied:
"I must beg you, my lord, to think no more about the matter. I am really glad that it occurred, as for many years I have been wishful to see what a bishop was like when he wanted to use bad language."—London Tit-Bits.

Turner and the Doctor.

When Turner, the famous painter, was dying at Chelsea he sent in despair for a Ramsgate doctor who had done him some good during his recent stay at that place and who, he hoped, might take a different view of his case from that which the London physicians had expressed. The doctor arrived and confirmed the opinion that the artist had very little time longer to live. "Wait a bit," said Turner to the doctor. "You have had nothing to eat and drink yet, have you?" "No, but that's of no consequence." "But it is," replied the painter. "Go downstairs, and you will find some refreshment, there is some fine brown sherry-don't spare it—and then come up and see me again." The doctor refreshed himself and then came back to the patient.
"Now, then," said Turner, "what is it?
Do you still think so badly of my The doctor regretfully said he could not alter his former opinion. The artist shook his shoulders, turned his face to the wall and never spoke again! -Dundee Advertiser.

A Rich Woman's Closet.

"The nearest approach to a Blue-beard's closet that I ever saw," said a woman the other day, "was in the country house of one of New York's most fashionable women.

"I didn't know her, but in a queer, roundabout way I was once shown over the house and saw Mrs. V.'s private apartments. I pretty nearly fainted when I walked into a room where a dozen or more women were apparently hanging from the ceiling.
"When I came to I found that what

I had taken to be a choice collection of female corpses was really a lot of manikins. Mrs. V. had them made after her own measurements, and her choicest costumes were kept on them when not in use.

"Her maid would fasten a gown or to a manikin, put something over it to keep the dust off and then by means of a rope and pulley draw the whole thing to the ceiling. It was a fine arrangement, but looked as if Bluebeard had been around."—New York Sun.

Born That Way.

There is perhaps no point on which the librarian and child disagree so en-tirely as that of the proper condition of the hands. A child whose hands were black with dirt solemnly stated, "I was born that way." Another declared that the doctor said "he must not wash his hands till the weather got warmer." Another whispered, "Teacher, that's the color of my skin." A how who leavents back a leader that the color with the color of the said of the color of the said warmer.

A boy who brought back a book with its cover soiled and greasy refused to pay the fine and finally brought his mother in to speak in his behalf. We had been very unjust and unkind to her boy, she said, "for he is very careful. He puts his book in the icebox, where the baby can't get it, and nothing but our food and Willie's books ever goes in that icebox."-Library Journal.

A Few Sufficed. Sir James Crichton-Browne was sent on a mission to Jamaica in connection with the British colonial office. While at Kingston he had an encounter with a colored but very humble official. Sir James, a strenuous sanitarian and an ardent Scot, was keenly interested in the Scottish population of the island. "Do you have many Scotsmen in these parts?" he asked of the official. The darky thought for a moment and then answered, "Not many; just a few, but enough." Sir James collapsed.

"Why don't you vamoose? I said

"Ah, madam, a beautiful woman's no ofting means yes."

He got the cold bite for which he was pleading, and it was even warmed,

over for him.-Louisville Courier-Jour A Great Art In Little.

"Is there really any art in convers-

ing? "Of course; always say small things in a big way and big things in a small way."—Minneapolis Journal.

Outstripped It.

"As I recall things, you once had a future before you," said the old friend. "Yes," replied the fate tossed man, "but, you see, I lived so fast that I got ahead of it."

Human life is governed more by fortune than by reason.-Hume

AUDITORS'

Of Shippen Township School District, for the Year Ending June 1908.

H.J. NEWTON, Treasurer, in account with Shippen School Fund. Received from M. Goodwin.
Received from County Treasurer .
Received from state appropriation .
Received from state appropriation .
Received from N. A. Ostrum, Coll. .
Received from sale of N. C. School H. .
Received from Ghauncy Barr .
Received from Com'sioner of Forestry Received from Com'sioner of Forestry

87 90 \$10,650 44 paid teachers.
paid for supplies.
paid teachers attending institute.
paid for wood.
paid for coal y paid teachers attending institute, y paid for wood, v paid for coal, v paid for gas.

paid for gas.

paid for insurance, v paid for insurance, v paid for hardware, v paid for hardware, v paid for additing, 3 copies report, v paid for paid for perinting report, v paid for printing report, v paid for printing report, v paid for paid for joint paid for paid for paid paid for oaths. By paid for oaths
By paid for oaths
By paid for truant officer
By paid for livery
By paid to livery
By paid to furniture
By paid for furniture
By paid for plumbing
By Paid for postage
By Paid for postage
By paid for Sec'ys salary,
By paid for Treasurers commiss
Balance due Shippen School

H. J. NEWTON, Treasurer, in account with Shippen School Building.

100 00 By paid for T. Waddington West Creek school house school house
By paid for seats.
By paid for hardware
By paid for hardware
By paid for land for North Creek S. H.
By paid for work.
By paid for work.
By paid for insurance
By paid for White washing
By paid for advertising.
By paid for Recording deeds and oaths
By paid frass, commission
Balance due Shippen School Building. Balance due Shippen School Building

H. J. NEWTON, Treasurer, in account with Shippen School Bond. DR. Received from County Tre asurer \$176 00 Balance due School Bond 176 00 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF SHIPPEN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Outstanding order No. 118. Outstanding order No. 173. Bills of American Book Co.,..

Assets over Liabilities..... Assets over Liabilities.

This is to certify that we the undersigned auditors of Shippen township, have audited, adjusted and settled the accounts of H. J. Newton, Treasurer of Shippen School, School Building and School Bond and find them as stated above.

Witness our hands this 30th day of June, 1908. WM. R. JOHNSON, F. X. BLUMLE, CLAUDE E. LYON, Auditors.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of JENNIE P. WEBSTER, late of Emporium, Pa., Deceased. porium, Pa., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

CHARLES L. JONES

CHARLES L, JONES, AUSTIN H. JONES,

F. D. LEET, Attorney. Emporium, Pa., June 22, 1908.—21-4t.

REPORT EMPORIUM TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 14, 1908.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS: NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Emporium Telephone Company will be held at offices of the Company at Emporium, Pa., on Tuesday, August 4th, at eight o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of electing directors and inspectors of electing free the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. such other business, fore the meeting, Respectfully, S. C. ORMSBEE, Secretary,

Ordinance No. 52.

same from the owners of the reat estate boundaring or abutting thereon by an equal assessment on the feet front bounding or abutting on said part of Fourth street.

WHEREAS, the petition of two-thirds of the owners of property representing not less than two-thirds in number of feet of the properties fronting or abutting ou that part of Fourth street between the west end of the brick paving now on Fourth street and the west side of Wood street has been presented to the Council of the Borough of Emporium requesting the Council to require the curbing and paying of said street between said points with brick, stone or other suitable material and to collect two-thirds of the cost and expense of the same from the owners of the real estate bounding or abutting as aforesaid on said portion of said street.

Therefore, Be it ordained and enacted by the Council of the Borough of Emporium and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the Council of the Borough of Emporium and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That the Borough of Emporium shall cause to be paved with brick that part of Fourth street between the west end of the brick paving now on Fourth street about twenty-fourfect west of the east line of lot No. 156 and the west side of Wood street.

SECTION 2. That the Borough of Emporium shall cause to be curbed with concrete all that portion of said Fourthstreet mentioned in section one that is not already curbed.

SECTION 3. That the Borough of Emporium shall cause to be curbed with concrete all that portion of said Fourthstreet mentioned in section one that is not already curbed.

SECTION 3. That the Borough of Emporium shall cause to be curbed with concrete all that portion of said Fourthstreet mentioned in section one that is not already curbed.

Section 3. That the Borough of Emporium shall cause to be curbed with concrete all that portion of said fourthstreet mentioned in the feet of the same sessment on the feet of the manner provided by law two-thirds of the cast and expense

Passed, ordained and enacted this 10th day of July, 1908.

ATTEST—
R. C. MOORE, Secretary of Council.
Approved this 16th day of July, 1998.
W. H. HOWARD,
Chief Burgess

*1,562 88 WM. HACKENBERG'S Fire Insurance Agency

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July 31, August 14, 26, 1908

Tick ets good going on trains leaving at 8:10 a. m. and 12:05, noon, 10:55 p. m. on date of excursion to Philadelphia and connecting trains to seashore points.

STOP-OVER AT PHILADELPHIA

allowed on going trip until following date of excursion, or within final limit returning, if ticket is deposited with Station Ticket Agent. Tickets good to return within fifteen days.

Full Information of Ticket Agents.

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August 5, 19, September 9, 23, and October 7, 1908 Round-Trip \$4.60 from Emporium Junction

Tickets good going on SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Tickets good going on SPECIAL TRAIN of Purman Parior Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, leaving 4.35 P. M.

Tickets good returning on regular trains within **FIFTREN DAYS** including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD. GEO. W. BOYD.

General Passenger Agent No. 596-19-15t.